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EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR STATES SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Another Section of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education of South Carolina.

[The State, 11th.]

The following section of the annual report of the State superintendent of education will be of particular interest to the teachers of the State and those interested in the advancement of the cause of education in South Carolina:

There is a strong impulse among the teachers of our State to regard their work as a profession. They have responded during the past three years not only loyally but with marked enthusiasm to the call to summer school attendance. In some counties there is hardly a white teacher who has not attended one of the summer school sessions during this time, and most of them have attended every year. In Richland County nearly every white teacher has attended the State summer school. This annual gathering of so large a body of the leading teachers of the State from country and town has greatly stimulated professional spirit and enthusiasm. In many counties Saturday meetings and systematic study under instruction are being carried on through the session; the touch of the leading spirits in the educational work is continued uninterrupted. The State teachers' association and county associations earnestly and intelligently discuss advanced educational reforms, and speak their convictions in recommendations to the public and to the legislature. The Southern Educational association is brought to Columbia through the support of our teachers when appealed to for the required number of members. The State is astir with the thought of the teachers for the best education of all the people.

This strenuous life of the teacher, however, takes time and money as well as brains. Who pay the expenses? Who get the benefit?

From the spring closing till the fall opening many teachers are in entire uncertainty of employment another year. Many change their place of work every year or two, though no fault of theirs, but through the thoughtlessness of boards of trustees or defects in our school system. Many are paid less than \$100 a year. The average yearly salary paid to white teachers in the State, including city as well as country, during the year closing June 30th was \$188.91. That means a far smaller annual compensation to the great majority of county teachers. How is there to be a profession without stability of employment and adequacy of compensation? Town teachers have both, to a degree. Country teachers have neither, as a rule. Can the legislature do anything toward changing this?

Better System—Our laws now prevent good management—as far as bad laws can prevent it. It is only the graded schools (which are exceptional in our system), and the few country schools voluntarily seeking to adopt the methods of the graded schools, that make possible the many excellent teachers we now have in South Carolina and the high conception of the profession which is their inspiration. We should hasten to make the exception the rule. Let us incorporate in our general school law the approved features of the best managed schools in the State. The matters are fully discussed above in connection with the uncertain tenure of trustees, county boards and county superintendents or education.

Certificates—One of the defects of our present system is the method of certifying teachers, which fails entirely to distinguish the efficient from the inefficient, the growing teacher from the antiquated drone. Loose requirements for certification, or requirements loosely enforced, not only directly injure the people by deceiving them into the employment of in-

competent teachers, but tend to drive good teachers out of the business, since they are in an unequal contest when in competition with incompetent teachers wearing the badge of competency. An extreme, though not so rare, case may be cited: A trustee writes: "I have a little difficulty in one of my schools concerning a teacher. I have a school whose teacher has no certificate. He has heretofore had one. He went before the board and failed to get a certificate, and when board met again he pretended to be sick and did not go before the board. I understand he wrote to you * * * to prolong his old certificate and let him teach until the board met again. Now I stick strictly by the school law * * * He is teaching in one of our public school houses under the employ of the patrons and not the trustees. I am informed that they have a ten months' subscription school and expect to get public money to help pay the teacher. I refuse to help pay him out of public funds, for four or five lawful reasons, some of which I have already stated. * * * I think the sooner all such half-handed school teachers are ruled out the better. They are fit for nothing but to disturb the public interest."

We should examine all teachers strictly as applicants for expert service, and our enrolled list should represent an efficient corps permanently employed by the State for its most valued work.

Better Salaries—But the prime requisite to obtaining good teachers—the condition precedent to effective improvement of our schools, is the adequate compensation of our teachers—all the teachers, whether in country or in town, whether men or women, whether working in little schools or in big schools. They must live by their work if they are to do the best work. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." They must have a decent and respectable support if they are to illustrate in themselves the intellectual and the aesthetic life, or inspire high ideals in others.

We must have more money. We must raise more money by taxation, or we may save money now suffered to go to other purposes and give it to the schools, to the teachers for the sake of the schools. The ways and means of this are discussed elsewhere, under the title "Revenues." The State Guard—Cannot the State afford to support, during their years of qualification for active and efficient service, a permanently enlisted and efficiently officered army of 4,000 white teachers and 2,500 negro teachers? If we were a State of the old world we should have our standing army of soldiers. There is no greater need than a thoroughly organized army of thoroughly equipped teachers to fight, with modern weapons, the powers of darkness. To pay them as they should be paid would require more than three million dollars a year—but this would be the best investment the State could make.

NOT A QUESTION OF COLOR.

Eligibility to Office is a Matter of Effect.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Washington, January 9.—President Roosevelt is still using his official axe upon the colored Republican office holders in the Southern States with fatal results. His latest execution was today in Mississippi, where he chopped off the official head of "Jim" Hill, the veteran colored leader and national committeeman who was appointed registrar of the land office at Jackson, Mississippi, and appointed as his successor Frederick W. Collins, the present United States marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi, a white man. Hill has been a conspicuous figure at Republican national conventions for the past twenty-five years, and he has been a power in influencing the action of colored Republican delegates. He has been on the anxious bench ever since President Roosevelt entered the White House, and he has been in Washington frequently this winter trying to repair his political fences and secure a reappointment.

The President's action in "throwing down" Hill is a terrible shock to the Mississippi Republicans, and what is more alarming to them is the fact that the President today appointed two Democrats to federal offices in that State—Robert E. Lee, United States attorney, and Edgar S. Wilson, marshal. Lee was a Bryan Democrat and Wilson is a personal friend of the President. Southern Republicans are demoralized by the President's repeated appointment of Southern Democrats to Federal office. They declare that he is smashing the regular organization and is doing as much for the Southern Democrats as Grover Cleveland could have done.

WERE FOURTH IN POPULATION.

Our Total Now is 84,133,000—China, Great Britain and Russia Bigger.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The census bureau issued a report today giving the population of the continental United States, Alaska and the insular possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

The twelfth census extended over only two of these outlying districts, Alaska and Hawaii, but the census office has obtained the best available information regarding the population of the other portions of the United States and prepared the following table, showing the present population of the entire United States:

Continental United States	75,094,575
Philippine Islands	6,061,330
Porto Rico	953,243
Hawaii	154,001
Alaska	63,592
Guam	9,000
American Samoa	6,160
Persons in military and naval service outside continental United States	91,219
Total	84,233,069

The estimate for the Philippine Islands is made by the statistician to the Philippine commission in a letter to the census office.

The total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was about 84,250,000. As the population of the United States at the beginning of the century was about five and a third millions, the nation has grown nearly sixteenfold in one hundred years.

There are only three countries which now have a greater population than the United States, China, the British Empire and the Russian Empire. China and the British Empire have each of them probably between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, or together nearly one-half of the total population of the earth. The Russian Empire, with about 131,000,000 people, has more than as many again as the United States and has been increasing during the century just closed with greater rapidity than any other European power.

A Great Opportunity for the Farmers of the State to Meet in Their Interest.

Secretary's Office, State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, Pomaria, S. C., January 2nd, 1902.

The spring meeting of the above Society will be held in the auditorium on the Exposition grounds, Charleston, on the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

In consequence of this meeting, this day has been set aside by the Exposition authorities as "Farmers' Day," and the general attendance of the farmers of the State is expected.

In addition to the interest attaching to the meeting and the Exposition, the Good Roads Convention will convene in Charleston on the 3d and continue through the 7th February next, and those attending the meetings of the Society can also take the meetings of the Good Roads Congress. This will be quite an interesting convention and one well worth the attendance of all farmers. All members are urgently invited to attend.

THOS. W. HOLLOWAY, Sec'y.

There is an old saying that before a man is married he is only half a man. Well, after he is married he is nobody at all.

MR. SMITH, TOO, HAS GONE TO THE WALL.

FATHER OF THE LATER "CHERRY TREE" IDEA ASSIGNS.

His Touching Valedictory—Refers to His Wife—Portending Press. The Assignee Issues a Notice to the Creditors.

Since the untimely end of that infant industry, "The Amos Owen Cherry Tree company," the skeptical have been predicting the failure of "the father of them all"—the Smith newspaper concern of Monticello, Fla., which is the first of the "get rich quick" schemes to be started. The napkin ring concerns and other abortive infringements on the Smith copyright have been failing and now comes the announcement that Smith has made an assignment.

For several weeks he has been slow in making remittances, and now his agents are being informed that they are apt to come out losers in this matter. Smith's valedictory is very affecting, has a "touching" ring about it. He is, or was, the publisher of the Weekly Constitution and the Monthly Reporter, notoriously "sorry" papers, but they have brought him over 40,000 subscribers through his system of giving employment to do writing at home. Some of these agents in Columbia are sadly in need of the money which they put into the business and would almost be willing to sacrifice their claims for pay for work done if they could get back the money advanced.

The last of Smith's venture is summed up in the following statement which he issued under date of January 4:

Leaving the University of Georgia in 1890. I moved to Monticello and in a few years afterwards—I haven't the exact date before me, but seven or eight years ago. I took charge of the Monticello Weekly Constitution, and have continuously edited and published that paper to the present time.

When I took charge of that paper it had less than one thousand subscribers, and by continuous hard work have increased its circulation to 40,000 or more: was rapidly building up a large job printing business and had a prospect of doing about \$50,000 worth of advertising per annum.

In October, 1901, I bought and moved to Monticello the best newspaper press—a Webb perfecting—in Florida, with the exception of one in Jacksonville. I also purchased other costly and valuable machinery with which to operate the plant, and have nearly completed a new building, all at a heavy expense.

Monticello being a small place it was necessary that a large per cent. of our business in the way of subscribers, job printing and advertising, come from a distance. To get this business it was necessary to have representatives in the territory from which we expected patronage.

The business was gradually increasing and promised well up to a few months ago. At that time I encountered some opposition, but by continuous and persistent effort managed to withstand it for awhile. This opposition came from parties or newspapers who were and are not personally acquainted with me and who had no correct conception of my work, from parties whose main hope of keeping their own heads up, depends on pulling down the heads of others. Their unfriendly criticisms consisted of statements and publications that were wholly untrue, and without the slightest foundation. In fact, statements that were conceived in malice, made in jealousy, and circulated with a desire and hope to injure.

As above stated, I was able to withstand this opposition for a time, but so do I was compelled to toil day and night, which under the strain I have had to go, has seriously impaired my health. I am now unable to give the business the energy and attention necessary for its successful continuation under the difficulties briefly mentioned.

Had it not been for this opposi-

tion I would have successfully built the business up to the point desired, given employment to many who needed it, and made a fair margin of profit on the business transacted. But bad news travels at a rapid rate and in many instances a substantial institution under ordinary conditions has been quickly ruined by circulation of untruthful reports, regardless of who their authors may have been.

In conducting my business I have ever endeavored to keep faith with each of my representatives and am sure a reference to my past record will satisfy any one on this point. And I shall yet keep faith with them, even though to do so, makes it necessary for me to sacrifice everything I have worked for, for the past 12 years.

I have carefully and maturely considered the situation for several days and have firmly concluded that the only safe course to take, considering the interest of all, is to assign all my property for the purpose of satisfying the just demands against me.

I have therefore, this day, voluntarily assigned all my property, real, personal or mixed, including money in the bank, and expecting only my household and kitchen furniture, for the purpose named. The assignee has taken charge of it and will make the proper disposition of same.

It is a matter of deep regret and a great disappointment to me and to my friends—and I am glad to say that I feel that every one who is personally acquainted with me is my friend—that the course taken seems best.

Respectfully, etc.

This is accompanied by a statement "S. D. Clark, assignee," in which he gives formal notice of the assignment and says: "You will therefore discontinue your work in soliciting agents in behalf of this establishment and that you will send forward a sworn itemized statement on the enclosed blank to the undersigned assignee, of the amount of this establishment's indebtedness to you. In making up this statement it must be duly sworn to before some magistrate in your vicinity. I will kindly ask that you send this statement forward to me as soon as possible and I will endeavor to make the best disposition possible at an early date."

FRANKLIN J. MOSES.

Once Governor of South Carolina Sentenced for Stealing an Overcoat.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Admitting that his picture was in the rogue's gallery, and that, for a period of years he had been familiar with the "lowest depths of New York opium joints," yet pleading for mercy from the court, Franklin J. Moses, once Governor of South Carolina, was sentenced here today to four months' imprisonment for the larceny of an overcoat.

Paper Stockings.

[Liverpool Post.]

The latest with regard to paper is that we are to have stockings—real stockings made of that material which we are apt to think sacred to the uses of the library. It is said that paper can easily be made into a sort of strong twine; this is roughened to give it a woolly look, it is then knitted as though it were the real thing. This curious hosiery is to be retailed at a price averaging three halfpence a pair, which will go far to lighten the labors of patient (or impatient) work and washerwomen, for who would darn stockings with new ones at hand at that unheard of price?

A Man of Whiskers.

Jack township Laurens County, can loudly boast of having the longest-bearded man in South Carolina. Mr. James Lewis Simpson, one of the best men by the way, that lives and moves and has his being, possesses a beard which the most devout dunkard might well envy. Mr. Simpson's beard, combed out to its full length, measures by the regulation yardstick 77 inches. He is a rather tall man, and, standing erect

at his full height, his beard trails in the dust at his feet. He appeared on the streets of Clinton a few days ago with his beard in all its glory and was the centre of marked attention to the many who saw him. When his beard is tucked up it has the appearance only of an ordinary heavy set of whiskers, but when allowed to "run at large" out tails the average horse's tail by several inches. Mr. Simpson ought to visit the Charleston exposition and there eclipse the midway curios.—Clinton Gazette.

Attempted Assault.

[Special to The State.]

Spartanburg, Jan. 9.—Today at Reidsville a negro, giving as his name B. W. Hughes from Greenville, made attempts to criminally assault two little white school children and also to assault Mrs. E. M. F. Fowler of that place.

This morning the negro accosted the two little white girls as they were on their way to school, but they ran and screamed, thus baffling his purpose. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the same negro entered the home of Mrs. E. M. Fowler and attempted to lay hands on her, but her instant screams summoned a man working near by, at whose approach the black fiend fled.

Mrs. Fowler's son, C. O. Fowler, went in search of the fugitive. He soon found him in a lonely spot and the two grappled. The negro assaulted Fowler with an iron rod. Fowler drew his pistol and shot the negro in the neck. His capture was then easy.

The negro is now in the lock up at Reidsville and will be brought here tomorrow. He got badly wounded. Reidsville is much excited, but no disorder prevails.

St. Valentine's Day and Washington's birthday divide honors in the February Designer, which contains verses, Valentine amusements for the children, "Washingtonian Tableaux," a Washington's birthday comedy—"Mrs. Podgers' mince pie," and illustrated directions for dressing the hair in Martha Washington style. Three capital short stories are "Annet Lina's conjour," by Will Harben, "Her son's wife," by Maragaret Whillans Boardley, and "Miss Clarissa's smile factory" by Mary Knight Potter. "Pineushions" and "novelties in crochet" give hints for fancy work. "The hygienic pantry and storeroom," "household advice" and "breakfast recipes" offer assistance to the housewife. "Points on dressmaking," "fashions and fabrics," "for health and beauty," and nursery lore" are other practical and interesting features. "Daughters of the White House," by Walden Fawcett, is an illustrated article of merit, and "cook notes" and "selections for the Recitationist" make up the list of miscellany. Prominent among the fashion features is "Costumes for Elderly Ladies," beautifully illustrated, and containing just such information as is needed by those desiring dignified and appropriate apparel. Aside from this there is a generous supply of fashion designs for adults and juveniles, all suitable for the season and artistically pictured. A new departure in The Designer, and one which will be highly appreciated, consisting of full illustrated instructions for the making of stylish hats and bonnets. By the aid of this article any woman with an average knowledge of sewing can turn out a handsome and effective hat or bonnet at reasonable cost.

The End of the Day.

Now the weary sun is sinking
To his slumbers in the west,
"He is tired," Rose was thinking:
"I am sure he needs some rest."
But a merry little sunbeam
Whispered softly in her ear,
Gently kissed her little ringlets,
Whispered so none else could hear:
"We don't rest, you foolish Rose;
We have far too much to do.
Other folks are waiting for us;
They need sun as much as you."
—Cassell's Little Folks.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S TEN MILLION GIFT.

WILL BE IN THE FORM OF FIVE PER CENT BONDS.

The Board of Trustees Elected—The Object, Purpose and Scope of the Proposed Institution as set forth by Mr. Carnegie Himself.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Official announcement was made today of the board of trustees of the Carnegie institution, which has been incorporated here under the \$10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie. The only indication of the form of the gift is that it will be in "five per cent. bonds." This is referred to in a single sentence as follows:

"It is the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to transfer \$10,000,000 in five per cent. bonds to the board of trustees for the purposes above mentioned."

The announcement was made in the form of a statement given out by Chas. D. Walcott, secretary of the incorporators, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Carnegie.

The board of trustees elected by the incorporators to carry out the purposes of the institution as indicated, are as follows:

EX OFFICIO.

The president of the United States.

The president of the United States senate.

The speaker of the house of representatives.

The secretary of the Smithsonian institution.

The president of the National Academy of Science.

Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.

John S. Billings, New York.

Wm. N. Frew, Philadelphia.

Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.

Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland.

John Hay, District of Columbia.

Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey.

Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts.

Henry Hitchcock, Missouri.

Chas. L. Hutchinson, Illinois.

Wm. Lindsay, Kentucky.

Soth Low, New York.

Wayne MacVagh, Pennsylvania.

D. O. Mills, California.

S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania.

W. W. Morrow, California.

Ellis Root, New York.

John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.

Andrew D. White, New York.

Edward D. White, Louisiana.

Charles D. Wolcott, District of Columbia.

Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

The board of trustees will meet to organize and elect officers, in the office of the Secretary of State on January 29.

Mr. Carnegie's purpose as stated by himself in requesting the various members of the board to become members is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, here or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside schools, properly qualified to profit thereby.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work, by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington or elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world.

"The face of the returns," said the chairman of the meeting, "shows sixty-seven ayes and no noes."

"What a queer looking face that must be," remarked an old lady in the back row.